Amnsements.

ABBETTS THEATRE 2-Much Ado About Nothing, 8-ACADEMY OF DESIGN 4th-ave, and 23d-st.-American Water Color Society Exhibition. Water Clay So see Excitation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 8- in 694 Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE 2 8- Prits in a Madam
PHOOF THEATRE 2 8-15- A Country Scott,
BROADWAY THEATRE 2 8- Rabin Hood.

DALY'S THEATRE-11-Stoddard Lecture-2-8:15-Sh EDEN MUSEE-H a. m. to 11 p. m .- World in Wax.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER 2-8-A Lady of Venice. GARDEN THEATRE C 8:15-1892. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-In Missoura. REMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A

KOSTER & BIAL'S 2 S Vandeville

LYCHUM THEATRE 2-8:10 A Sheep in Welf's Cloth-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-8:30-MUSIC HALL-Stiber, and 7th-ave.-8:30-Concert.

TONY PASTOR'S S Vandeville. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. -Vandeville. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30 -Charley's Aunt.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Land of the Midnight 837 4TH-AVE.-6 a. m. to 4.70 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone informed the Queen at Windsor, of his intention to retire from office; his formal resignation will probably be presented after the meeting of the Privy Council to-day, when the prorogation of Parliament will , received heavy majorities in dent, respecti Rio. === The Pope celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation.

Congress.-Only the House in session: Tha Fortifications bill was passed and the Pension bill was considered.

Domestic.-Governor Flower returned to the Legislature the bill providing for bi-partisan boards of inspectors at the confing elections in Troy, ____ A convict, in attempting to escape from the State Prison in Trenton, killed a keeper General Jubal A. Early, the well-known ex-Confederate officer, died in Lynchburg, Va. Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee listened to argument on a petition for a modification of his order enjoining Northern Pacific employes from striking. - Congressman Dunphy, of the VIIIth New-York District, has resigned from the Tammany General Committee because of illegal election practices by the Hall.

City and Suburban.-Six more men were senof them pleading guilty. - It was announced that the opposition to the plan of reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Com- hereditary chamber, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, pany had been withdrawn, :--- The New-York annihilates the work of the Commons, the seven team won the pigeon-shooting championship, de feating the Philadelphia team by three birds. Arrangements were made for a large shipment of gold on the French steamer sailing to day, Stocks were depressed by realizing sales and the passage of the Bland bill. Last prices were generally the worst, but the tone of the market was not seriously weak. Rates for money were not disturbed.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, colder. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 28 de grees; highest, 54; average, 44%.

Work on the appropriations was begun by the House yesterday, and the policy which the majority mean to pursue in the matter was fairly disclosed. This policy is said to have originated with the President, though there is nothing original or novel in it. It is an old trick of lowed, and his spirit will go with the ship in the Democrats to apply the pruning-knife of coming storm and stress. retrenchment vigorously and so make a brave showing of economy, regardless of the fact that large deficiency appropriations will be required at the next session. Of course the hope of the Democrats is to go into the coming campaign on a record of small appropriations. The trick is too familiar to deceive anybody.

It is an unusual thing for a Grand Jury to find the institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities in good condition, This is the substance of a presentment handed in vesterday by the Grand Jury for February in reference to the almshouse and workhouse, To be sure, the buildings were found to be overgrowded; that has been their condition for only that one proposition before the community, first thing that occurred to him when the deyears, and with the increase of population and public opinion is likely, therefore, to be con- bate opened. And the remarkable thing after things naturally go from bad to worse. It is an illustration of the short-sighted methods that | Manhattan Company is now committed to the | denness with which Scannell called the previprevail in our municipal housekeeping that buildings erected half a century ago are considered sufficiently commodious now,

Governor Flower got out his microscope yesterday when the bill for non-partisan election inspectors in Troy came before him, and succeeded in finding a flaw in the title, on the strength of which he refused to sign it. As the

The formal announcement of Mr. Gladstone's intention to resign was made to the Queen last evening at Windsor, whither the Premier last gone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. The time when the resignation will be presented has not been fixed; it is likely to be delayed until after the meeting of the Privy Council to-day, at which the prerogation of Parliament will be decided on. Political interest in Great Britain centres, of course, in Mr. Gladstone's successor, as to whom nothing definite is yet

Election Inspector Dooley's associate, Michael Sing Sing and to spend five years there likewise. The two men were guilty of the same offence, and it is just that they should be punished alike. The only difference between them was that Dooley was a Tammany man out and out, while Fay claimed to be a Republican, Really he was only a deputy Democrat, and it is clear that he connived with Dooley to suppress the Republican votes cast for Appeals Judge. It seems a pity that the notorious Lally, sometime a Bridge policeman, who pleaded guilty to unlawful electioneering, was let off with a fine. Lally has been so hard a bird to catch that when once within the toils of the law it would be only justice to keep him there at least a little while.

THE LAST SIGNAL.

Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons sounded like a valedictory address, and it was alike worthy of the occasion and of the illustrious career which it virtually brought to a close. The approaching retirement of a statesman, whose term of Parliamentary service covered the sixty-two years clapsing from the first great Reform bill, and who had been more powerful as a Minister of the Crown and a tribune of the people than either Chatham or the younger Pitt, impressed friend and foe allke with the historic dignity of the occasion. Priam had fought his last battle. Henceforward he could only give counsel in his tent to younger warriors burning to take up sword and shield in defence of the masses against the classes. With breathless eagerness was awaited the signal for a new campaign in which he could not lead. The grand old warrior, rising in supreme dignity to the level of the occasion, True to that spirit of conservatism which has

characterized every phase of the evolution of his political convictions from Toryism to Radicalism, Mr. Gladstone was neither intemperate in diction nor defiant in manner. Not for one instant was he the democratic agitator challenging the champions of ancient privilege to a trial of strength before the nation. He was the Queen's Prime Minister, saving what legislation he could from the wreckage of a session of protracted labor, and then warning the Lords and the country that this wasteful expenditure of the time and energies of the representatives of the sovereign people must cease. "The question now," he exclaimed, " is whether the House of Lords is not only to modify, but to annihilate the whole work of the Commons," The answer came in continuous cheering from the coalition forces united as one man. raised," the orator went on, "between a deliberate assembly elected by the votes of seven millions of men and a different kind of assembly, though occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy once raised must go forward to its issue. The authority of the nation must in the last resort decide the crisis by it. The present trouble is in the very heart at once," That was the signal for which Irish of the Royal family. It broke out on Thursday Nationalists and English, Scotch and Welsh | night, when the brother of that eminent states Radicals were waiting. They answered it with conquerable spirit glorving in advance over a victory which others were to win! Mr. Gladstone in this impressive scene recalls

that other great Commoner, Chatham, whose real power lay always in sympathy and support received, not from sovereign or Parliament, but from the people, "It is the people who have sent me here," he was wont to exclaim with splendid energy and pride, when Cabinet associates and titled functionaries attempted to oppose his will. He taught George H and all the legislators of his time that a great middle class had arisen in England with the development of commerce and manufacturing, and that it was all-powerful, although unrepre sented in Parliament. It was that unrepresented class which had fortified him in the strongholds of power. The temper, energy, resources and patriotism of that unrepresented class made him what he was-the tribune of commercial England. The times have changed, and the tenced for election crimes by Judge Barrett, five | British electorate now is thoroughly democratic. Power has been transferred from the middle class to the masses; but when an irresponsible millions of electors are represented to no purpose. Their tribune declares that this anomaly must cease. It is his last word as Prime Min-

The second great commoner, like the first, knows where his power lies. The people have sent him to do a great work for them, and the Lords will not suffer him to accomplish it. Then the Lords must be mended or ended. The people might as well be unrepresented altogether as to be represented and then bound hand and foot and paralyzed. Mr. Gladstone saves what he can from the wreckage of a long and stormy Parliamentary session, and in the name of the English democracy proclaims war upon the wreckers. The pilot must be dropped, for he is old and blind and deaf; but he has marked out the course to be resolutely fol. away.

MR. HEWITTS PLAN.

The adoption by the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. Hewitt's views on the subject of rapid bottle, with the result already stated. Unretransit is significant and encouraging, for it seems to indicate a strong public sentiment in | habits of statesmen, and have no appreciation favor of the proposal that the city shall inter- of the terrible strain that is put on the whole vene in behalf of the people and employ its intellectual and moral nature of a member of credit to relieve their urgent needs. Since the the Scannell family by being left off the paydeficiency of transportation facilities increases rolls for merely getting drank and keeping rapidly, and time is therefore a consideration drunk, will perhaps raise the objection that the of the first importance, Mr. R. T. Wilson's remonstrance was, as one might say, too sudcheerful acceptance of Mr. Hewitt's plan in den. But the Scannell family are nothing if place of his own is helpful, for it really leaves | not impulsive, and the bottle was doubtless the solidated in its support. Nobody outside of the | all in the transaction is not so much the sudidea that the elevated railroads can meet the ous question on Croker as the circumstance requirements of the future by any possible sys- that he had been for several months off the tem of extensions, and it is a great advantage city payrolls. This is what calls for explanato get that untenable theory out of the field of tion. Meantime it is a comfort to know that

Mr. Hewitt's proposal is that the city shall furnish from the sale of bonds the entire aberration on account of baying been omitted amount of money required for the construction from the payrolls, but will endeavor to have of an adequate and expansive system of under- it arranged "out of court" with Mr. Scannell's

day if its enactment be postponed till Monday be sufficient in the aggregate to retire the bonds. There's always trouble browing when one of the evening. The political bearing of Mr. Flower's | the original lease to be then terminated. The | Scannell family begins to brood. And Mr. Richout cost to the city into its possession would thereafter be leased to the highest bidder for successive periods not exceeding thirty years, and presumably become the source of a large permanent revenue, Certainly this is an attractive prospect, and Mr. Hewitt, knowing already of at least one responsible corporation which would bid for such a franchise, does not doubt the entire feasibility of his plan. Its chief advantage over Mr. Wilson's original projcet is that a simple legislative enactment is all that is needed to establish its legality.

As we have said repeatedly during the last few years, since it became practically certain INVING PLACE THEATRE-2-5:E-Zwei Glocaliche S. Fay, was sent yesterday to join Dooley in that the Rapid Transit Commission would fail to bring any valuable result out of its long cogliations, the direct intervention of the munic ipality in this business would be a new experi ment which only an imperative necessity could warrant. But the situation being what it is, we believe that this wide departure from established practice ought to be made. So far as anybody can see, there is no other hope of obtaining the relief which is absolutely essential to the common welfare. Moreover, if all possibility of reckless and corrupt employment of city funds can be avoided, as it apparently can be by Mr. Hewitt's plan, there is a double advantage derivable from the use of the city's credit. In the first place the interest on its bonds would be little more than one-half what private capital, if it could be procured for the purpose, would exact, and consequently the public might justly demand and expect to get transportation at a correspondingly low rate. In the second place the city would acquire in a comparatively short time in return for its franchise a great and productive property. Whether or not an equal revenue might be derived from a similar franchise under different conditions is a matter of speculation, but the experience of the city in this line has been generally dis

appointing It is often easier to say that public opinion demands a certain course of action than to prove it, but in this case the fact is at least extremely suggestive that no opposition of any importance has thus far appeared to the proposal that the city shall utilize its credit to provide the people with what they so sorely need. We think the time has come for representative citizens to draft a bill embodying Mr. Hewitt's scheme for submission to the Legislature. Then we should soon know whether there is any reasonable and intelligent hostility to the project which has not yet found expression. Such a first step could at least do no harm, and we should hope that it might prove to be the beginning of genuine rapid transit.

TROUBLE IN THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Mr. Richard Croker, uncrowned King, needs to come back. There's trouble in the Royal household. We do not refer to the trouble growing out of certain legal proceedings which have resulted in transferring several retainers. heelers and beef eaters of the household to the stripes and seclusion of Sing Sing. Little disturbances of that kind never ruffle the calm surface of affairs in the Royal family. If overzealous retainers and beelers carry their loyalty and devotion to the point of getting caught "The Issue is stuffing ballot-boxes and falsifying returns it is their own lookout. Tammany has no use for ballot-box stuffers who do their work so bunwastes no sympathy on the men who have been | litical calculations: sent to Sing Sing for doing his work, but hettering their instructions and coming to grief nan, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Lefferson Market Police Court, but in consewhen it is hoped some arrangement can be and scandal avoided.

who was so handy with the empty bottle, had a grievance against Nephew Croker, who is a chief of the Fire Department. He had no doubt emptied the bottle thinking it over. For Mr. Scannell was at one time a foreman in the Fire Department, having chosen that as the position in which he preferred to have the taxpayers of the city discharge their duty of providing his means of subsistence. This was very modest in him, for he must have known that, considering the obligations under which the taxpayers are to the Scannell family, he might easily have commanded a more lucrative place. He was content to be a foreman. But he did not propose to forego the privilege which belongs of always been strenuously insisted on by the Scannell family, of getting drunk whenever he chose. For some unaccountable reason Chief Croker took a notion that it impaired his usefulness, and had him bounced. In consequence of this remarkable conduct on the part of Croker the singular spectacle has been presented now for several months of a member of the Scannell family being not merely out of employment, but actually cut off from the city payrolls. Naturally Scannell brooded over it: brooded over the ingratitude of republics and man's inhumanity to man. It so happens that when a member of the Scannell family begins to brood over wrongs of that sort somebody is liable to get burt. Sometimes with an empty bottle; sometimes with a gun. They have mo mentary aberrations. And when they have them it is considered discreet on the part of persons of whom they are not fond to move

This member of the Scannell family having brooded till he had emptied the bottle, sent a request to Chief Croker to meet him on a street corner and consider the whole situation. Upon the appearance of the Chief he at once proceeded to remonstrate with him with the flecting persons who are not familiar with the Mr. Croker does not propose to pursue the gentleman who was suffering from momentary

immensely valuable property thus brought with- and Croker, the uncrowned King, should come back and restore peace to the Royal family.

> THE HOPES OF TARIFF SMASHERS. When the Democratic caucus adjourned business men who were longing for relief and speculators who had something to sell were tempted to believe that the Tariff bill would be killed. A few Senators could not be placated, it was said, and the country would enjoy the uplifting influence of the McKinley act for at least another year. A concerted effort to stimulate this notion was visible in Wall Street, and, according to reports, it was profitable to some Senators. But these bright hopes are fading fast. appeased, and will receive its compensation for enormous contributions to the Democratic campaign fund; that the Lead Trust suddenly manbut has now been satisfied; that the Whiskey Trust is also happy, and the combination to resist the bill is broken, and Senator Brice is quoted as saying that the prospect for passing the bill is better than it ever has been. rally, stocks and hopes of merchants and manufacturers went up when the defeat of the bill was expected. Naturally, stocks and hopes went down yesterday when the prospect of its passage grew brighter. Business men and speculators would have

> been wiser if they had kept in mind the warning of The Tribune months ago that party despotism was very likely to force through the Wilson bill or some other equally injurious to that he would have to vote for the bill, though it would do incalculable harm to New-Jersey industries, thoughtful persons might have formed some idea of the intensity of party feeling about this measure. To a great many Demseratic Representatives and Senators from Western and Southern States the passage of a Protection-smashing bill has become a matter of political life or death. Hence it is that nobody can tell what will finally come out of the Senate, or the House, or the Conference Committee, and yet the chances are large that some Protection-smashing bill, in the main as bad as the Wilson bill or worse, will finally be passed under the lash of caucus and Executive dictation. Whether it will contain this or that provision as to sugar, whiskey or an income tax, is a subordinate question. The main thing is that the bill was intended to break down the have wonderfully prospered, Democratic Congressmen feel that if they cannot tell their fanatical followers at the West and South that they have "repealed the McKinley act," and relieved the people from robberies and monopolies," they may as well find for the Dema-

cratic party a place of decent burial. With the changes made day after day in the schemes of political managers and lobbyists representing the various trusts, it is senreety ion that a 33 per cent ad valorers duty ou ugar would provide a sufficient revenue, or that it would pass the House, appears particularly unworthy of grave discussion. It is still possible that the tariff-smashers may be completely beaten, and the Republicans will do their utmost to bring about that most desirable result; but it is too early to take it for grantglingly as to get caught. The uncrowned King oil, either in speculation, in business or in po-

THE BRAZILIAN ELECTION.

The Presidential election in Brazil is the first that has been held by the people. The Concount, and if no candidates have secured an absolute majority of the popular vote, to ballot It seems that Mr. Scannell, the gentleman for the two receiving the highest vote. A majority vote in Congress in that contingency deermines the election of President and Vice-President. Their terms of office under the Constitution begin on November 15, following their election. These are the legal requirements, the methods of election in precincts and of count ing in the State capitals being regulated by special statutes, and the right of suffrage being subject to an educational qualification.

From this summary of the law it is apparent that the announcement from Rio of the election of Moraes and Pereira on Thursday is premature. While the result of the balloting can be quickly ascertained in the coast towns, weeks must elapse before it can be known how the right to all Tammany office-holders, and has anation has voted. If Moraes and Pereira were virtually the only candidates outside the Federal capital, they have undoubtedly been elected by a majority vote; but the result cannot be officially registered until Congress meets early in May. Even then they cannot enter upon office until the expiration of the first Presidential term on November 15, so that Peixoto still has eight months in reserve. It will be nossible, however, for Moraes to become President at any time if Peixoto chooses to offer his' resignation. Under the Constitution the Vice-President succeeds the President, and if he dies, resigns office or is removed the succession passes first to the Vice-President of the Senate, then to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and finally to the President of the Federal Supreme Court. Moraes is now the Vice-President of the Senate, and in the event of the resignation of Peixoto he will become President for the remainder of the unexpired term. This fortunate coincidence may open the way for a speedy settlement of the war now waging in Brazil. Peixoto, after the election of Moraes has been officially determined, can retire from office and bring to an end a civil conflict which

has been mainly a personal struggle between Mello and himself. Moraes is a civillan, and on that account his election will be a good augury for the future of republican institutions in Brazil. He is also a sagacious and enlightened statesman, experienced in public affairs, a pioneer Republican and a representative of Sao Paulo, the most progressive State in the Federal Union. Pereira is a worthy associate, a man of influence in his own State and of unblemished character, The election of these candidates, if it has been brought about without military pressure and with substantial unanimity, can scarcely fail to lead to a suspension of hostilities and a restoration of peace with a general amnesty for political offences. The earliest dispatches indicate that the election was conducted without breach of peace or the intervention of the soldiers. These accounts must be received with caution and reserve until full confirmation can be secured. A pacific election held in wartime, without military pressure in any of the States, would be an unerring sign of civil progress in Brazil, where the moral force of edu-

that the law can be put into operation on Tues- rental which will, within a fixed term of years, without having something to broad over, real estate sales, which were taken away from that the law can be put into operation on Tues- rental which will, within a fixed term of years, without having something to broad over. to the Exchange without delay.

> good service by fighting Tammany jobs while he held office; but he is "'way off" in his advocacy of an entrance to Central Park at Sev-

Tammany officials are making an extremely infamous things in the whole history of Tam-It is now said that the Sugar Trust has been many officials have endeavored to misuse these strengthen Tammany votes and to fill the pock- fortunes, and on his. ets of favored Tammany contractors. Tammany politics ought to be divorced entirely from | deed, to spread over the land. It became trianand all its products would be on the free list, this urgent work of necessary relief. The voters who display bad faith in these matters to a strict accounting.

Is there a single, solitary person in this town who believes that the wonderful "labor expert," Fenton, is earning his salary? So far as can be judged from appearances he is not earning 17 cents a day-much less \$17.

Senator McMillan's attempt to reclassify and better the salaries of railway postal clerks ought to be successful. According to his showing, the railway postal clerk works 3,010 hours in a year, while the ordinary department clerk works only 1,869 hours, and, of course, there is no comindustries. When Senator McPherson stated parison between the risks they run and the strain to which they are subjected, Furthermore, the postal clerk has to pay double the rates of insurance that the other class of clerks pay; his clothes wear out quickly, and he is com- then he should not intrust his defence to Mr. time. Mr. McMillan insists that trainmen receive proportionately better wages than railway mail clerks. The desirability of giving these clerks better salaries and treating them with greater consideration is therefore self-evident.

Although the commercial treaty between Germany and Russia has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments, yet it by no means follows that its ratification by the Berlin Reichstag is assured. Opposed to it are the agricultural interests of the entire German Empire, which are seriously menaced by the projected reduction of import dues on Russian grain. All the great territorial mag-Protection under which Northern industries | nates, the squirarchy, or "Rittergutsbesitzer" and the small farmers are leagued together for the purpose of opposing any sort of commercial understanding with Russia, and inasmuch as nearly half the population of the Empire is identified with the agricultural industry, the importance of the opposition may be estimated. Its leaders claim that of the two evils, a war with Russia would be preferable to a commercial understanding with that nation, and that in the event of the treaty being ratified the ruin of worth while to treat seriously each report about agriculture would be such that the aspect of the latest decision or agreement. But the no- Germany would thereafter resemble that which she here after the Thirty Years' War, when instead of cultivated fields covered with crops, the whole country was nothing but one wide,

> Shall the beautiful old City Hall, consecrated by many historic associations, be destroyed by removal, and shall the present park around it s obliterated by the construction of a new uilding upon that site? All the living ex-Mayors of New-York City will express their opinion on the subject in to-morrow's Tribune.

Ex-President Harrison's readiness in offhand speechmaking has been exhibited again on his stitution provides that it shall take place on Journey to the West, in the course of which tackled the nephew of the uncrowned King the 1st day of March in the last year of the the people at various stations, much to his Mr. Frederic Harrison, after having made a numenthusiasm, and there were counter-demonstra- with an empty beer bottle on a street corner Presidential term, and that the counting of the surprise, have insisted on calling him out. In ber of false statements concerning my conduct be ordered, == The Brazilian insurgents were tions from the Opposition. With what matchs and, having knocked him senseless, fied into votes cast at the various previncts shall be one of these little speeches he referred to the and opinions, to retreat with a declaration that defeated at Sarandi, with a loss of 400 killed less dignity did the veteran stand there before and many wounded is pendently and with them all, his work done, his fighting energies ra, candidates for President and Vice-President and Vice-President and Vice-President and Vice-President are chosen by distance the principles much spent and a film before his eyes, but his an station. On Friday he was arraigned in the dent and the Vice-President are chosen by distance that those principles much neither withdraws nor apologizes. dent and the vice treasure and by an absolute need the tongue of an advocate. Experience is To those who know the private history of the quence of the high standing of the parties the majority of the voices. Congress meeting on making an argument in support of the American hearing was adjourned until this morning. May 3, two months after the election, is no policy, and experience is the most forcible speakquired by the Constitution to complete the er I know of." No one has hit the nail more squarely on the head. Through the lessons of this teacher the scales have fallen from the eyes of thousands who were blinded a year ago last fall. The results of this tuition will be made evident when the returns come in on the 6th of next November

PERSONAL.

gone abroad, and it is expected that she will make a collection of pictures by American artists, to be exhibited at the Institute next October.

Professor George Martin Lane, who has just re-I two directions, namely, as one of the greates e author of the popular college song. The Lone ish Itali. He perpetrated the ditty at a meeting the Harvard faculty, as a joke on one of his dleagues. In some way the song got out, and at nee became the rage.

"The London Globe" says that a young composer called on Von Bulow one day to get his opinion of plano-forte concerto. Von Bülow declared he was oo busy at the moment, but promised to look it his leisure. That same evening, at a party, Von Billow was asked to play, and to the amazen Billow was asked to play, and to the amazement of the young composer, who happened to be present, he sat down and played the entire concerto from memory. When he was director of the famous Meiningen Orchestra, not content with conducting without a score, he endeavored, though without success, to induce the members of his band to learn their music by heart. Both in physique and in temperament Von Bulow was much more like a Frenchman than a German, and many of his wit-ticisms were full of true Gallic esprit.

General O. O. Howard will reach the retiring age on November 4 next. It is his intention when his military service is completed to take up his resilence in Burlington, Vt., where his son, Captain lay Howard, of the Army, is stationed, being engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, which will be perience show that you cannot have a Republic used as a cavalry post. General Howard's attenused as a cavalry post. General Howard's atten-tion was first attracted to Burlington from having visited his son there last year. He will send his family thither early in the season and will live there at least a year. He has not determined whether he will apply for a leave of absence be-fore his term expires. Hefore deciding to go to Burlington the General had contemplated making a visit to Europe or a trip to the Pacific coast. Cap-tain Guy Howard has a wife and two children.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

Edward P. Holden, jr., and Elizabeth C.

(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of it is applied directly to the relief of destitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals, are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Fresh fair Fund has been so long conducted. Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholesale at rates lower than any private family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them.

Republican and involved in the agitation, would not care to admit that he and his associates were treated with contempt, but I am afraid they were. True, they were rebuked in violent language, but it was always disdainful as well as violent. Mr. Davidson does himself honor by his consistency. He is a Republican now as he was then. But I do not think he would say that the Republican movement of that day was a formidable one, or that it has since become formidable.

The full force of the blast fell on Sir Charles

THE "NEW" RADICALS.

H.

Ex-Controller Myers rendered the city much MORE LIGHT ON THEIR METHODS-sni CHARLES DILKE, EX-REPUBLICAN, AND HIS PRESENT COMMUNION WITH THE RADICAL PARTY.

London, February 21. If I refer again to the Maxse-Harrison controversy, bad impression by their failure to use the ample | it is not entirely for the intrinsic importance of it appropriations that have been made for public but partly for the light it throws on the methods works in such a manner as to give employment of the New Radicals, and partly for the sake to the largest possible number of men who need of the disclosures it has led to, and the new work and are willing to work. One of the most issue raised. Another New Radical has, in fact, appeared upon the scene; none other than Sir many Hall is the way in which certain Tam- Charles Dilke, and the present relations between Radicalism and Sir Charles Dilke are likely appropriations in this emergency, so as to enough to have a considerable influence on its The Maxse-Harrison controversy bids fair, in-

gular on Monday. Yesterday it was already at the next election will hold the city officials | quadrangular, and I see no reason why it may not presently involve a considerable portion of the population of these islands. The two interveners thus far are Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. J. Morrison Davidson. I wish I could add Mr. John Burns, but Mr. Burns has not yet found it convenient to give an adequate explanation of his remark about sending Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury to heaven by "chemical parcels post." No doubt, his position is awkward, for any remarks he might make on that point would seem to involve further remarks on his explicit declaration that he approved of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. Mr. Frederic Harrison, indeed, pleads the Statute of Limitations in Mr. Burns's behalf. The words used were used seven years ago. But this useful statute does not extend to cases of political indiscretion. Probably Mr. Burns thinks least said soonest mended, and probably he is right. But pelled to be away from home a large part of the | Frederic Harrison. I dare say he did not. Mr. Harrison needs no invitation to descend into any arena. He keeps his armor ready buckled on; if the phrase be applicable to offensive armor.

I gave a brief account of Mr. Harrison's attack on Admiral Maxee in a recent letter, and I will but remind you that he called him a turnesat sailor, and accused him in a general way of being "an ignorant railer at all the causes to which his early life was devoted, and at all the men for whom, in his unsoured youth, he professed the warmest esteem and sympathy." If you ask me whether this be the kind of language commonly used here by men in Mr. Frederic Harrison's position, I must candidly own that it is not. But Mr. Harrison, in matters of good breeding as in other respects, is a law unto himself; where he does not borrow his rules of conduct from that singular lawgiver whom Matthew Arnold used to describe as a grotesque old French pedant-

Admiral Maxse's reply may be summed up as a general denial of Mr. Harrison's charges. It is a "fancy portrait" which Mr. Harrison draws of the gallant Admiral, and he "makes the falsest statement concerning my conduct, my career, and my former opinions." The Admiral goes into full particulars, meeting all Mr. Harrison's accusations, or all but one, with a piump negative. Mr. Harrison asserts that he knows the Admiral well, "This knowledge," retorts his opponent, "can only be derived from his omniscience; I have not exchanged a word with him for nearly twenty years." With which neat thrust he concludes, leaving the Positivist,-some of whose doctrines also he had mercilessly laid bare-on the defensive. The defence appears next day. It is hardly

worthy of a combatant who has had experience of so many wordy contests. "I shall not continue a discussion with Admiral Maxse about his opinions," says Mr. Frederic Harrison in his most lofty manner. To which the sailor, quicker of fence than the landsman, makes answer: "It is adroit but it is not honest on the part of

relations between Sir Charles Dilke and Admiral Maxse, the intervention of Sir Charles may seem lacking in delicacy. But in politics there is not always room for delicacy, and Sir Charles Dilke has not yet so far recovered his old position as to be able to give away a single point. The Admiral had referred, rather casually, to the "Dilke, Odger and Bradlaugh Republican agitation." Sir Charles Dilke considered this a reflection upon him. He complains that his name should be introduced "in connection with a supposed Repub-Bean agitation," a quarter of a century ago. The Art Institute in Chicago has appointed Miss Anxious to relieve himself from this reproach, Sara T. Hallowell as its foreign agent. She has Sir Charles declares that he was never concerned Anxious to relieve himself from this reproach, with Odger and Bradlaugh, both of whom he respects, in any Republican agitation, and doubts whether there was any such agitation. All he tired from the Pope Professorship of Latin, in did was to ask for an inquiry into some branches Harvard, on account of old age, has achieved fame of the Civil List; and for this he was "the sublect of much attack." The public memory is presumed to be short; nay, the shortness of it might constitute a politician's stock-in-trade were it not for those press-cutting agencies of which Mr. Burns spoke so disrespectfully.

One, at least, of Sir Charles Dilke's old assoclates does not like being thrown over so cava-Herly. Mr. Morrisca Davidson reminds him it that, on the eve of admission to the Cabinet, he publicly renounced, with metaphorical white heet and candle, "the scatter-brained principles of his youth." And Mr. Davidson, not having the fear of Mr. Burns's censures before his eyes, permits himself the cruel indulgence of quoting what Sir Charles Dilke, addressing a "vast and enthusiastic" audience at Newcastle-on-Tyne,

"There is a widespread belief that a Republic here is only a question of education and of time. It is said that some day a Commonwealth will be our Government. Now, history and exwithout you possess at the same time the Republican virtues. But you answer, 'Have we not public spirits? Have we not the practice of selfgovernment? Are we not gaining general education? Well, if you can show me a fair chance that a Republic here will be free from the political corruption that hangs about the Monarchy, I say for my part-and I believe that the middle classes in general will say-'Let it come.' "

A declaration of that sort will do Sir Charles Dilke no harm in America, or would do him none had he adhered to it, and not tried to ride off on a not very courageous theory of a "supposed" Republican agitation. Mr. Davidson says it rang throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and drove "the classes" almost frantic, I remember that period very well. It is too much to say that the classes-they had not then been distinguished on the highest authority from the 20 00 masses-were "frantic" They were rather contemptuous. Mr. Morrison Davidson, himself & Republican and involved in the agitation, would

strength of which he refused to sign it. As the bill was designed to insure a fair count at the charter election next Tuesday, it looks as if the Governor was anxious to find a reason for resultant find to the Legislature for amendment, the is said to be willing to sign the measure if it sent back to him after being corrected on the sent back to him after being corrected on Monday night, but it seems highly improbable

of an adequate and expansive system of undergound railroads in general conformity with Mr. Scannell's ground railroads in general conformity with Mr. Scannell's ground railroads in general conformity with Mr. Scannell's ground railroads in general conformity with Mr. Scannell's more fortunate and more distinguished brother. Assemblyman Sheffleld is doing all that he freely the machine case, and sometimes in investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in investigation of the freely the machine strength of the Conline The full force of the blast fell on Sir Charles